## **CLAIMS**

Method for automatically matching the levels of the signals (IN1, OVT2) exchanged between a apparatus (3) and a second apparatus (4) which communicates with the said first apparatus (2) via a transmission line 46); characterized in that comprises the following steps:

- the signal <del>(OUT2)</del> which comes from transmission line (6) and is received by the first apparatus (2) is digitized,

- on the basis of the digital data representing the signals  $(IN1, O\sqrt{T2})$ -exchanged with the transmission line (6), an estimate is made of the transfer function (K) equal to the ratio of the signal -(OUT2) received by the first apparatus to the signal (INI) transmitted by the first apparatus,

- each of the exchanged signals (IN1, OUT2) is respectively multiplied by a suitable gain -(G1, G2) determined on the basis of the estimated value of the said transfer function (K).

Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:

- the estimate of the transfer function (K) defined in the following way is made:

$$\frac{OUT2}{IN1} = K(Z_L) + \varepsilon$$
where
$$K(Z_L) = \frac{Z_L}{2 \cdot (Z_L + 2 \cdot R_1)}$$

impedance Z<sub>L</sub> represents the transmission line (6), while R1 represents the source 30 impedance of the transmission line (6),

- the following are calculated: for the transmitter signal, the first gain G1

for the transmitter signal, the first gain G
$$G1(Z_L) = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \cdot K(Z_L)}$$

and for the received signal, the second gain 62-35  $G2(Z_L) = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \cdot K(Z_L)} .$ 

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a Method according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the gain (+2) of the signal (-00172) received by a the first apparatus is chosen so that the component of the signal transmixted by the second apparatus (1) in a the signal (OUT2) received by the first apparatus is C 5 independent of the impedance (2L) of the transmission 0 clai m line. of Claims 1 to 3, according to <del>one</del> Method  $\alpha$ characterized in that the gain (G1) of the signal (TNI) transmitted by the first apparatus is chosen so that 10 the component of this signal ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) in the signal ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) received by the second apparatus is independent of the impedance (ZL) of the transmission line.  $\sim$ Method according to a characterized | in that the said calculation method 15 implements an identification algorithm. Device for automatically matching the levels of signals (INI, OUT2) exchanged between a first apparatus -(3) and a \$econd apparatus (4) communicating via a transmission line (6), characterized in that it has: 20 - an analogue/digital converter (46) capable of digitizing d signal  $\frac{1}{1}$  entering the first apparatus (3); - a digital/analogue converter (40)- capable of converting a signal transmitted by the first apparatus, 25 - a calculation block (10) intended to estimate the ratio of the incoming signal (OUT2) to the signal (IN1) transmitted by the first apparatus, a determine the gains (G1, G2) needed for matching the a levels of the signals transmitted and received by the 30 apparatus (IN1, OUT2), the said gains being a dependent on the said ratio. Device according to Claim 6, characterized in 7. that the block (10) has a unit (12) for identifying the a transfer function (K) interacting with a calculation 35 module (14) which is intended to supply a

amplification means (16) with the first gain (G1) for

matching the level of the signal (IN1) transmitted by

first apparatus, and to supply

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amplification means (18) with the second gain (G2) for matching the level  $\phi$ f the signal <del>(OUT2)</del> received by the claim 5 first apparatus. Claims 5 to 7, Device according to one 8.

characterized in that the calculation block (10) has a DSP circuit implementing an identification algorithm.

Device according to Claim 8, characterized in that the identification algorithm is of the LMS, RLS or Kalman type.

Communication apparatus (3), characterized in 10. 10 that it has a device according to one of

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